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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1 1. In East Germany penicillin is produced at VEB Jenapharm, Jena, and VEB Arzneimittelwerk (AMW) Dresden. In both enterprises it is prepared in crystalline form from penicillium. This form is one of the early production stages of penicillin from which it is changed into its final forms through further processing and addition of chemicals. Theoretically speaking, crystalline penicillin produced in Jenapharm as well as in AMW Dresden has a storage life of two years; there is no difference in this respect between the two kinds of penicillin. In both plants, however, crystalline penicillin is not stored for two years but further processed. The following is the planned production schedule for 1954:

a. AMW Dresden:

Depot penicillin	150 billion International Units (I.U.)
Penicillin calcium salt	150 billion I.U.

b. Jenapharm:

Depot penicillin	772 billion I.U.
Penicillin calcium salt	680 billion I.U.
Sodium salt penicillin	1,258 billion I.U.

In view of the fact that Jenapharm has in the past produced more penicillin than AMW Dresden, it might be worthy of note that during the third quarter of 1953 AMW claimed to have discovered a method by which it is possible to extract about twice as much penicillin from the penicillium culture as is obtained by the method used at Jenapharm.

2. The antibiotic called chloromycetin is produced by VEB Jenapharm under the name chloronitrix and by VEB Schering, Berlin-Adlershof, under the name chloramphenicol; it is not produced in any other East German enterprise. In both cases, the antibiotic is synthesized, not produced by fermentation. The following table lists planned production, actual production during the first three quarters of 1953, production capacity,

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and planned 1954 production for both plants; all amounts in kilograms:

	Planned Production 1953	Actual Production 1 Jan thru 30 Sept 1953	Production Capacity	Planned Production 1954
Jenapharm	200	154.7	250 to 260	245
Schering			100	0

Schering will discontinue production of the antibiotic in 1954 for the following reasons:

- a. Jenapharm production is sufficient to meet East German demands;
  - b. while Jenapharm has produced the antibiotic in the form of gelatine capsules which could be successfully applied, Schering has put it out in the form of dragees. It turned out that the dragees were of little solubility in the digestive system.
3. There is no East German production of aureomycin as yet, but it is definitely planned to produce this antibiotic in the future. However, actual production will not begin in 1954 because aureomycin research currently being conducted at Jenapharm has advanced only a slight degree. Since no production installation is in existence and will probably not be in existence in 1954, no information on production capacity is available. East German aureomycin requirements, which amount to 30 kilograms per year, has in the past been partly covered by import from the Lederle firm in Munich. By 31 October 1953, imports amounted to about ten kilograms; about two more kilograms are scheduled to be imported before the end of 1953. Planned 1954 imports amount to 24 kilograms.
4. Arzneimittelfabrik Dresden has produced a new antibiotic of the penicillin type called xanthocillin, which, as of October 1953, could only be applied locally in powder, saline and oil form. The R&D development department has tried to find a solvent for the antibiotic but has not yet found one. About 12 kilograms of xanthocillin were produced during the first three quarters of 1953. Production was discontinued temporarily because sale of the new antibiotic has been very low (xanthocillin on the market has been little publicized). Production plans for 1954 have not yet been established.
5. Jenapharm has produced streptomycin since the development of the antibiotic was completed in 1952. The original 1953 plan called for production of 600 kilograms. This plan goal was reduced to 60 kilograms after it turned out that not quite six kilograms could be produced by the end of the second quarter of 1953. However, production capacity has been on the increase during the third quarter. By 30 September 1953, Jenapharm had produced 17,600.7 kilograms. The present production rate is about 3.5 kilograms per month. Originally, cast steel containers were used in the production but they suffered heavily from rusting. They were replaced by V2A steel containers in late July 1953. In early October 1953, one of the three V2A steel containers burst, which slowed down production. While it is expected that

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streptomycin production will increase considerably in the future, it is still a long way from being able to cover East German demands, which amount to 200 kilograms per year. In the past the antibiotic has been imported mostly from West Germany; the delivery firm has been the Stuttgart branch office of ~~Shasnsarian~~, whose business headquarters are said to be in the United States.<sup>2/</sup> Imports from 1 January through 30 September 1953 amounted to 124.2154 kilograms. An additional 23 kilograms are to be imported before the end of 1953 on the strength of a special government order. Since it is known that this additional quantity is not for East German consumption but for the Russian occupation powers, the East German Ministry for Health has objected to this planned import but will probably be overruled. According to the 1954 plan, half of East German demands of the antibiotic will be covered by East German production: 200 kilograms are to be produced by Jenapharm and 100 kilograms are to be imported.

6. An antibiotic called nec-nyocyanase is being produced in small quantities by the private firm, Saechsisches Serumwerk, Dresden. This antibiotic, however, is of minor medical importance only. It was produced by the same firm even before World War II.
7. It is believed that no antibiotics other than the ones listed above are under production or development in East Germany. No investigations of other antibiotics with a view to their production in the near future are under way. This is particularly true for erythromycin, which is not imported either. Terramycin has been imported during 1953 and is scheduled to be imported in increased quantities in 1954. By 31 October 1953, four kilograms of the antibiotic had been imported.

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